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22 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE MEETING POSTPONED--An official Mozambique source reports that the summit meeting between the presidents of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, scheduled to have started in Maputo today, has been postponed. The postponement, proposed by Mozambique, was due to the fact that President Samora Machel has been invited to participate in the frontline states meeting being held in Dar es Salaam today. Bernardo Vieira and Aristides Pereira were scheduled to arrive in Maputo today in order to try and settle--under the auspices of the Mozambican authorities--the differences between their two countries brought about by the coup d'etat which overthrew President Luis Cabral in Bissau in November 1980. [Text] [LD142102 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Jun 82]

CSO: 4742/324

ANGOLA

OFFICIAL SENDS MESSAGE TO SALVADORAN FRONT

AB081241 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The Central Committee secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party for external relations, Comrade Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda, has sent a message to the Farabundo Multinational Liberation Front of El Salvador. In the message, the Angolan official expressed his party's preoccupation over the maneuvers of the Reagan administration in trying to impede the forces of revolution of VBES of El Salvador. The realization of fraudulent elections for the constituent assembly last month compromised the dignity of the Salvadoran peoples and at the same time (?strengthened) the intention of the military regime to ignore the political forces that have expressed the interest of the working masses.

The MPLA-Labor Party secretary for external relations, in the name of the Angolan peoples and of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee, energetically condemned the maneuvers of the Reagan administration as a flagrant violation of human rights. In the message, Comrade Afonso Van Dunem Mbimna affirmed his conviction that successes achieved by the Salvadoran people in their struggle would be continued to be defended by the Farabundo Multinational Liberation Front. In the message, the Angolan official also expressed his people's and government's desire to strengthen relations between the two peoples in order to coordinate their actions against international imperialism, the enemy of peace and freedom of the peoples.

CSO: 4700/1361

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

ANTIAPARTHEID COMMISSION CHAIRMANSHIP--The People's Republic of Angola has been elected president of the Antiapartheid Commission of the 68th session of the International Labor Organization taking place this month in Sweden. The Angolan delegation participating in the meeting, which is expected to finish its work on the [word indistinct], is led by the secretary general of the Angolan Workers Union, Comrade Pascoal Luvualu. [Text] [AB101812 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1361

AHIDJO CALLS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

AB161051 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 15 May 82

[Excerpt] As Cameroonians prepare to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the 20 May peaceful revolution, the head of state, Ahmadou Ahidjo, has again called for another revolution, this time a technological revolution. We made the call this morning at the inaugural ceremony of the new buildings of Higher School of Posts and Telecommunications in Yaounde. Newsman Adamou M'ussaya was there and has this report:

[Begin recording] It was at exactly 1133 this morning that President Ahmadou Ahidjo made the call. The venue of this [word indistinct] call was at the new imposing grounds of the Higher School of Posts and Telecommunications located near the residential campus of the University of Yaounde. The president began by briefly outlining Cameroon's educational objectives, which he said were aimed at meeting out national goals and aspirations. He then pointed out that almost all African countries had fought and achieved political independence but the main problem facing Africa today is technological dependence. Quoting the contemporary English philosopher, Arnold Toynbee, the head of state described technology as a magic wand which produces wealth and power. In this case, therefore, the head of state emphasized that Cameroon had to have a technological revolution. He acknowledged the fact that this was not only a great and ambitious task, but a long, difficult and exacting job. He also added that in spite of the difficulties and loss involved, it was a glorifying and worthy challenge for a free, mature, committed and proud people such as Cameroonians. What Cameroonian brains need to do now is simply to combine science and experience, that means, to integrate science and technology in the scale of sociocultural values which are traditional as well as modern. He appealed to Cameroonians to develop both the creative spirit of the masses and receptivity of valued foreign technologies. The head of state stressed that we have to introduce a sense of curiosity and open-mindedness as well as a tilt [as heard] and habit of invention and innovation into our engineers so as to promote an adapted, accepted and mastered technology--a technology stripped of inhuman malpractices common of unstable and essentially technical civilizations which have no soul nor ideals. In very strong terms, President Ahidjo declared that Cameroon cannot be a dumping ground; it would not be a market for false, experiment and second hand technologies. He warned industrial countries that export technology into Cameroon that our country

cannot remain a passive consumer, blind and sterile to the technology of a superimposed and integrated [as heard] technologies, imposed and unordered technologies, which under the deceiving, polished and painted cover, lie rusted and decayed, and lastly, technologies without a future which is being dumped into our markets. [End recording]

CSO: 4700/1392

BRIEFS

REFUGEE HEADQUARTERS--A refugees headquarters will be created in Cameroon. The decision came after a meeting and the signing of agreement between the UN High Commission for Refugees and Cameroonian authorities. Cameroon was represented at the signing ceremony by Foreign Minister Paul Dongsop while the UN High Commission representative, Mr Daniel A. Essen, signed for the commission. The UN High Commission for Refugees has had representation in Cameroon since the influx of Equatorial Guinea refugees and [word indistinct] brought from Chad. The refugee situation in Cameroon [words indistinct] that the presence of some 100 Namibians and South Africans mainly in the south-west and northern provinces. [Text] [AB090913 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 May 82]

LONDON-YAOUNDE AIR ROUTE--LONDON, April 23--A tariff agreement for the London-Yaounde route opened last November by British Caledonian and Cameroon Airways was signed here Thursday by the West African state's Economy Minister Bello Maigari as President Ahmadou Ahidjo spent the second day of his official visit to Britain in talks with local businessmen and financiers. On Wednesday, Mr. Ahidjo conferred with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and signed an agreement for 20 million dollars' worth of British aid. British-Camerounian trade is small, with Britain selling some 35 million dollars' worth of mostly manufactured goods and buying about 20 million dollars' worth of Camerounian raw materials. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2891, 23 Apr 82 p 24]

CSO: 4700/1353

BRIEFS

HISSENE HABRE'S 'TRANSITION GOVERNMENT'--Ndjamena, 8 Jun (SUNA)--The spokesman for the forces of the north, which took over the control of the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, on Monday, said that their leader, Hissene Habre, would form a transition government. He will also try to solve the differences with the followers of the former President Goukouni. The fate of President Goukouni is unknown since Habre's forces took the capital. [Text] [LD082032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1948 GMT 8 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1360

BRIEFS

FORMER MINISTER JAILED--MORONI, May 19--Former Comoran Foreign Minister Mouzaair Abdallah was sentenced by the state security court here today to two years' imprisonment, of which one was suspended. Mr. Mouzaair, who served under the previous President, Ali Solihi, toppled in a coup three years ago, had pleaded not guilty to working against public security and fomenting "serious political trouble and hatred of the Government". Mr. Mouzaair fled the country in June 1981 aboard a light aircraft and was arrested on his return last November. He told Agence France-Presse at the time that during his exile he had tried to set up an opposition front to the current regime of President Ahmed Abdallah among the sizeable Comoran communities in Madagascar, Tanzania and the Seychelles, but had not been entirely successful. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 May 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/1372

BRIEFS

DISCONTENT WARNING--ADDIS ABABA, May 21--An Ethiopian national weekly newspaper warned Thursday against mounting popular discontent unless "urgent action" was taken to overcome obstacles to the marketing and distribution of essential consumer commodities. In one of the most candid exposes of domestic problems by a state-owned publication in recent years, Serto Ader (The Worker) said widespread shortages had created a "serious situation" that could even block the Government development objectives. "It could well prove to be a test of our revolution also", the weekly warned, more than seven years after the country embarked on the path of Socialism. Serto Ader is the organ of the Commission organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) and as such the most authoritative official publication available here. It was launched in June 1980 when COPWE was set up to pave the way for a legal political party and a return to civilian rule in Ethiopia. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 May 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1362

ISRAEL'S 'AGGRESSION' ALLEGEDLY SUPPORTED BY U.S.

AB101844 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] What began last week as an invasion of Lebanon by Israeli forces in retaliation for an attempted assassination of an Israeli ambassador in Britain is fact developing into a full-scale war between Israel and the Arab states. It has been reported that Israel has seized more than half of Lebanon. Israeli forces have engaged in battles with the Syrians and bombed part of Damascus, the Syrian capital. Innocent people are being killed and military hardware worth millions is being used.

The latest outburst of Israeli aggression, as we pointed out in yesterday's commentary, follows in the line of the Zionist policies of a Jewish state. Israel has been consistently committing atrocities against Arab people, especially the Palestinians even before the founding of the Israeli state. As far back as 1897, a Jewish congress in Basel, Switzerland, expressed the aspiration to establish a Jewish national home in Palestine, then inhabited almost exclusively by Arabs. Rich Jews in Europe then began to acquire land in Palestine. The process towards the creation of a Jewish state was further advanced when in 1947 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on partitioning the British mandated territory of Palestine and forming two states, one Jewish and the other Arab. Israel began to pursue the policy of Zionism and exclusive nationalism and racism which held Jews as an exceptional people.

This policy was and remains vehemently anti-Arab. Thousands of them have been forced to move out of Israel to settle in Transjordan and the Gaza Strip. But the Jews extended their persecution of Arabs outside their borders with systematic killings, terrorism, ejections and looting. At one time, all Arabs within 10 kilometers of Israel's borders were evicted and sent outside the zone the Jews consider as their security border.

In the 1967 Arab-Israeli war the Jews seized the west bank of the River Jordan, the Golan Heights and the Sinai, which are all territories outside the borders demarcated by the United Nations in 1947.

In all these anti-Arab policies, Israel has been actively backed by reactionary and proracist forces in the Western world, particularly the

United States. Strong pro-Israel lobbies operate in the United States with influential links in Congress and in government circles. It is not surprising then that the United States vetoed a resolution calling for the condemnation of the latest Israeli aggression against the Arab people. Clearly, in a world where increase in cooperation and intercourse between nations and people is becoming the order of relations, backward and reactionary racist ideologies like Zionism cannot be tolerated. The bloodshed and waste resulting from this new Israeli-Arab war cannot be condoned by peace-loving forces all over the world. The world must not forget that similar acts of aggression earlier on in this century have led to terrible world wars and to other major conflicts.

CSO: 4700/1361

BRIEFS

DOWNGRADING OF MINISTRY--DAKAR, May 23--A Guinean Ministry has been downgraded to a state secretariat following the dismissal of the Minister for fraud, Radio Conakry, monitored here, reported today. The Ministry of State Control was formerly headed by Saikou Barry, who was sacked last March. The new secretary of state is Moussa Sanguiana Camara, who was formerly Commissioner-General of the Revolution - a leading administrative official - in Conakry. A second secretariat, for energy, has also been formed, the radio said, but it did not indicate who was to head it. Mr. Camara is replaced by Seydou Keita, former commissioner-general for Youth, Sport and Popular Arts. He is succeeded by Sekou Cissoko, who was Secretary-General of the Panafrican Youth Movement. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 25 May 82 p 12]

CSO: 4700/1351

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN MONETARY GIFT--Bissau, 5 Jun (AFP)--Algeria has given Guinea-Bissau \$3 million to aid it to overcome its current economic difficulties. The money was handed over by an Algerian special envoy to Guinea-Bissau to President Joao Bernardo Vieira. [Text] [AB051008 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 5 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1361

BRIEFS

ONLY GENUINE REFUGEES--NAIROBI, May 19--Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi pledged Tuesday that his Government would continue to help genuine refugees despite the country's economic difficulties, the official Kenya News Agency reported. He told visiting United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Poul Hartling that assisting genuine refugees was an international obligation. But he said his Government was saddened by the lawlessness of some people who claimed to be refugees and warned that Kenya would "not allow bogus refugees to stay in the country while engaging in acts of sabotage against their countries." "We have offered too many jobs and social opportunities to aliens and refugees at the expense of employing our own people", he said, appealing to the UNHCR leader to identify genuine refugees. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 May 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1363

BRIEFS

DEVALUED CURRENCY--LILONGWE--Malawi has devalued its currency, the Kwacha, by 15 percent against the Special Drawing Right (SDR), an official statement said. A spokesman for the Reserve Bank of Malawi said on Saturday night the decision, effective immediately, had been taken by the government to improve and strengthen the economy. It also took account of exchange rates of Malawi's major trading partners. New rates were not given and the spokesman said they would be based on quotations in the foreign exchange markets. Malawi's kwacha has been pegged to the SDR, the International Monetary Fund's artificial currency, since the early 1970s. The country's main trading partners are Britain, South Africa, West Germany and Zimbabwe. Malawi has been suffering from falling prices on world markets for its main exports of tobacco, sugar, tea, groundnuts and cotton and the effects of the world recession and high fuel bills. SAPA-REUTER [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Apr 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1349

CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLICE ABUSES SEEN STILL LAGGING

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 May 82 pp 2, 12

[Report on interview with Attorney General of the Republic delegate Antonio Paulo Namburete by Daniel Cuambe]

[Text] "We are eliminating brutality and torture in the detention centers as well as the theft of property belonging to citizens who are detained," Antonio Paulo Namburete, delegate of the Attorney General of the Republic in Sofala, told DIARIO during an interview in which the predominant topic was the status of the Legality Offensive.

Considering this a significant step, the magistrate also reported that the current situation was not entirely satisfactory since, although some problems had been fairly well resolved, other ones had arisen.

Namburete referred particularly to the arbitrary arrests still being made by some law enforcement agents, despite "injuries and disrespect for authority," when some citizen attempts to talk with an agent about some improper action the latter may have taken.

The delegate called this behavior a manifestation of despotism by law agents, who refuse to establish dialogue with people who find themselves in some situation when they have acted within their rights.

Detainment beyond the prescribed periods is still occurring because the courts are unable to handle the current cases and the ones that have accumulated because prisoners who were arrested before the offensive have still not come to trial. This is closely linked to the shortage of cadres, which occurs in the justice sector as well.

Nonetheless, our interviewee was fairly optimistic about the gradual progress of the Legality Campaign, noting that the internal offensive, that is, action taken internally to purge the ranks of the defense and security forces, was also a determining factor in the success of the campaign.

In what Namburete called a "courageous statement," he admitted that the qualifications of the law agents involved in the arrest of citizens were still not up to the desired and expected level, which sometimes leads to errors that are inevitable at the moment, but correctable once they have been identified by the competent organs.

Crash Program to Establish Offensive

"We created a crash program to put an end to the irregularities," said the Justice Department delegate in Sofala at one point, describing in detail the basic aspects of the Legality Offensive in Sofala.

As he stressed later in the interview, it was really necessary to have a shakeup and to work directly with the prisoners, which resulted in accusations against law officers in the prisons of the provincial capital of Sofala.

The organs responsible for the administration of justice felt the effects of the offensive and, as Namburete pointed out, they respected the courage of the people who fearlessly pointed out the evils hampering the administration, citing specific cases, where they had occurred and the individuals involved.

Meanwhile, we note the creation of the people's district courts, which the magistrate said take in about two-thirds of the urban population; it is hoped that by the end of the year they will be in effect throughout the province capital of Sofala.

According to the delegate of the Attorney General of the Republic, these courts will not only permit the popularization of justice, but also a close link between the offensive and the people.

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CSO: 4742/314

PORTUGUESE FIRM STUDIES FUEL PLANT RECONSTRUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 12 May 82 p 16

[Article by Filemon Mata]

[Text] A delegation from the Portuguese firm (Portuguese Industrial Construction Company, S.A.R.L.), comprising Jose Marrício Correa Henriques (administrator) and C. Martinho Ferreira (assistant director of administration), was in the city of Beira yesterday, visiting the gasoline installations of PETROMOC [Petroleum Company of Mozambique] in Munhava, to study the feasibility of rehabilitating the fuel terminal which was destroyed a few years ago by the soldiers of the former Smith regime.

The two delegates said the visit to Mozambique was on the initiative of the Portuguese firm, which is studying various industrial sectors in our country in which it might effectively participate, within the framework of the cooperation accords between Portugal and Mozambique.

In its contacts, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned that other, broader initiatives had been taken last November for the same purpose: the provision of "know-how" (technical knowledge) to Mozambican workers and their subsequent participation in the rehabilitation of the chemical, beer and petroleum industries in Mozambique.

Speaking with our reporters, one of the delegates said that "at this time Portugal has a number of investors who could be disposed to share in all-European efforts for the development of Mozambique; this is clearly evident in many Portuguese firms, which are showing an interest in cooperating in this part of the African continent."

On the same subject, one of the delegates told us that every Portuguese investor has a desire to "get off his own 'square' and move out," because there is much to be done.

"The recovery of the PETROMOC fuel storage facility is feasible, depending entirely on the discussions with the directors of this Mozambican enterprise. Technology will not be the deciding factor, but the problem of acquiring lines of credit could be the answer," he said.

After noting that the cooperation planned by their firm, MOMPOR, will have French financing, the delegates said that "cooperation should be mutual," because Mozambique also has much to contribute in various respects.

"Our participation is aimed basically at training Mozambican cadres and--who knows?--this might make it possible for Mozambique to export manpower," concluded one of the delegates.

It is noted that at this time several firms are interested in submitting bids for reconstruction of the tanks at the PETROMOC installations in Munhava, which were sabotaged by the Rhodesian Army during the war of independence of the Zimbabwean people.

These include such firms as MOMPOR, an affiliate of IPE (Institute for State Participation), with French financing, TANUS, also a Portuguese firm, with Italian financing, and a Czechoslovak firm.

6362

CSO: 4742/314

WORKERS TO BULGARIA; USSR TRADE UNION COOPERATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 7 May 82 pp 3, 6

[Excerpts] This year, 2,000 Mozambican workers will go to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, where they will be employed in companies in various sectors of that socialist European country, receiving training as skilled workers, Bulgarian union leader Penka Douneva said in an exclusive interview with DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE. Douneva was in the provincial capital of Sofala for a 2-day visit.

Our interviewee was also part of another delegation of USSR union officials led by Victor Trofimov, president of the Naval Construction Unions of the USSR. Both delegations returned late yesterday morning to Maputo, where they held discussions with a delegation from the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils, also yesterday.

Substantiating the fact that relations between the Bulgarian unions and the Production Councils are not just theoretical, at one point Douneva noted the presence of Mozambican students at a union school, named "Jorge Dimitrov," in her country.

In statements to DIARIO at the Beira International Airport, the president of the USSR Naval Construction Unions reported that very specific aspects of union cooperation between his country and Mozambique would be the focus of the discussions yesterday in Maputo.

He mentioned very specific areas where cooperation is already evident as a result of the existing relationship and the contacts at the union level. Among other examples, he cited the floating dock provided by the Soviet Union to MOSOPESCA [Mozambican-Soviet Joint Fishing Association].

From the national headquarters of the Production Councils, Felisberto Mondlane, member of the Permanent Executive Secretariat, and David Wilson, international relations officer of that Mozambican workers organization, escorted the visiting delegations.

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CSO: 4742/314

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CURRENCY COMPANY PURCHASES--The Provincial Directorate of Domestic Trade in Sofala recently authorized INTERFRANCA [Free Stores of Mozambique] in Beira to purchase essential foodstuffs, such as poultry, fruits, cheese and butter, we learned from the INTERFRANCA office in this city. The Beira branch of INTERFRANCA has been encountering difficulties obtaining these products, since the headquarters of this commercial institution in Maputo, which imports them, cannot guarantee regular distribution to the Beira establishment because of transport problems. These products spoil easily and cannot be held for over 3 days in the LAM [Mozambique Airlines] warehouses in Maputo awaiting shipment to Beira, as is occurring now. If the experiment with acquisition of products on the domestic market to sell in the INTERFRANCA establishments is successful, there are plans to expand sales to other domestic products, such as shrimp, fish and sausage. It is noted that essential products have previously been shipped from Maputo to Beira by highway, in the refrigerated trucks of PESCOM. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 2] 6362

MUCOMBEZI RIVER BRIDGE COMPLETED--Construction has been completed on the Mucombezi River bridge in Moatize District, Tete Province. The FRELIMO Party Provincial Committee secretary for economic policy recently visited the bridge and met with workers involved in its construction. At that meeting he spoke of the political, economic and social importance of the bridge and emphasized that everyone should engage in the preparations for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress. At the same meeting, awards were presented to the most outstanding workers on the Mucombezi River bridge project. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 May 82 p 2] 6362

NEW SPECIAL TRANSPORT OFFICE--A special office has been created to reorganize the sea and river transport services in Mozambique. Cargo and passenger services have declined in recent years, and a study indicates that the fault lies in the lack of any clear policy of maintenance and recuperation of boats. The National Directorate of Maritime and River Traffic has ordered a stock-taking of existing vessels and their state of repair. At the same time, a study will be carried out on the flow of passengers and cargo in each zone to determine future needs. [Text] [MB150600 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1382

NIGERIA

PRESS ON PROBLEMS IN CHAD, LEBANON

AB111150 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE feels infuriated by the external affairs minister's declaration recently that he knew all along that the OAU peace-keeping effort in Chad was an exercise in futility. Appraising the efforts of Nigeria in the Chadian crisis, the paper wonders why the federal government has declined granting asylum to Goukouni. The TRIBUNE is not happy with the way Nigeria handles international affairs and as such, advises the external affairs minister to resign.

Two papers, the NIGERIAN STATESMAN and the SATELLITE, write on the latest development in Chad.

The STATESMAN appeals to Hissein Habre to avoid further bloodshed but strive in the interest of national peace and stability to reconcile with his opponents. The paper advises him to consolidate his victory by rehabilitating the shattered economy of the country and the installation of democratically elected government.

On its part, the SATELLITE believes that President Goukouni Oueddei will feel betrayed by the OAU's apparent inaction. However, it blames President Goukouni for his arrogance and intransigence by refusing to accept the OAU's action (?asking him to have) a meeting with Hissein Habre. In view of the turn of events in Chad, the SATELLITE calls on the OAU to concern itself with restoring peace in the area by holding a summit that would resolve the leadership crisis once and for all.

The NEW NIGERIAN traces the circumstance that led to the invasion of Lebanon by Israel. According to the paper, the Israelis have the desire to annex Arab land and therefore use the plausible excuse of wanting to avenge the attempted murder of the Israeli ambassador in London to achieve their objectives. The NIGERIAN is not happy that Israel is not being condemned by Western powers, and concludes that the present Israeli aggression in Lebanon is a proof of the lack of respect for peace and public opinion.

CSO: 4700/1384

'NAN' SURVEY OF PRICES OF GOODS, SERVICES

AB101002 Lagos NAN in English 1425 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Lagos, 9 May (NAN)—Prices of some commodities and services have gone up since the federal government introduced measures to redeem the country's economy.

A market survey conducted by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in some parts of the country, however, shows that the rise in prices vary according to places.

In Port Harcourt, prices of some foodstuffs rose sharply in the past two weeks. For instance, a bag of rice which, before the austerity measures sold at 45 naira, now sells at 65, while a bag of beans rose from 90 naira to 120.

The quantity of meat which people bought or about 5 naira at the main market a month ago now costs twice that price.

However, prices of gari and yams have remained constant.

The survey shows that stalls for imported fabrics at the major markets in the city, remained sealed up by their owners following increased raids by customs officials.

At present, a taxi ride in Port Harcourt costs 20 kobo for short distances while bus passengers pay 10 kobo a drop. Some bus drivers interviewed said that new fares would come into effect soon.

In Sokoto, a bag of American rice now sells at between 68 naira and 70 naira instead of 45 for which it was sold before the new measures. Thailand rice which sold at 28 naira before, now costs between 58 and 60 naira a bag.

The price of a 10-kilogramme packet of semovita has risen from 7.50 naira to 9 naira, while that of 2-kilogramme packet shows an increase of about 50 kobo.

A tine of groundnut oil sells at 18 naira, showing an increase of about 3 naira while the price of palm-oil remained at 18 naira per tin.

A measure of local rice, beans and gari however shows only a slight increase of between 20 kobo to 30 kobo per measure.

In Bauchi, a measure of long grain rice which sold at 1.70 naira before the announcement now sells at 2.50 naira while the Thailand rice which sold at 1.30 naira per measure now sells at 2 naira and a measure of gari which sold at 1.50 naira now sells at 1.70 naira.

A small tuber of yam which sold at about 1.50 naira now sells at 2 naira while a measure of maize and guinea corn now sells for 50 kobo instead of 40 kobo.

Prices of groundnut oil and palm oil and other essential commodities like, sugar, milk, soap and toothpaste have however not been affected.

Taxi fares have also not been affected by the austerity measures. It is still 30 kobo for a ride within the town.

However, the taxi driver's union plans to meet soon to review the fares because of the increase in the price of fuel.

Prices of locally produced foodstuffs have, however, remained constant in Ibadan for the past five months. Increase in the prices of these foodstuffs in the last five months are a direct result of seasonal fluctuation in supply, due to lack of storage facilities.

A big sack of yam flour remains at between 160 to 170 naira while a bag of beans sells for between 120 and 160 naira, depending on the type.

The prices of a 50-kilogramme bag of imported rice which rose to over 70 naira at the commencement of the measures has come down to 55 naira.

Prices of the various types of imported vegetable oil have also increased by between 30 kobo and 50 kobo, depending on the brand.

The prices of beverages, most of which are locally produced remain unchanged while between 10 kobo and 5 kobo has been added to the cost of imported sugar depending on the size.

There have been increases in the prices of building materials.

Sanitary wares, including baths, wash hand basins, stainless sinks, fitting and water heaters have had their prices increased by between 10 percent and 40 percent, while various types of all tiles produced locally now carry an increase of more than 50 percent.

A textile dealer has complained of poor sales in the last five months.

A market woman, Alhaja Humain Alaga, attributed the poor sales since the beginning of the year to the poor condition of farmers who had little or nothing to live on.

Another woman, who preferred to remain anonymous, lamented "the whole of yesterday I made no sale".

Petrol dealers in Suleja and its environs have raised the price of fuel. A litre of petrol now sells between 23 kobo and 25 kobo instead of 20 kobo.

Fuel pumps at the petrol stations have been adjusted to record extra cost for the fuel per litre. Some dealers told NAN "How can we buy something at Sokoto and sell it at the same price without making a profit".

In Kano, the fuel crisis which began last week-end persists. A drum of petrol is now sold for 100 naira instead of 40 naira. A NAN correspondent observed that motorists were willing to pay "anything for any quantity of fuel they could get." One of the motorists who claimed to have abandoned his vehicle for three days in a petrol station said that he was compelled to pay 10 naira for a bucket of the commodity.

Traders have resorted to transporting fuel in drums and jerrycans from Kaduna and Plateau states for sale at exorbitant prices in Kano.

Among the vehicles abandoned at petrol stations in Kano are those owned by both the federal and state governments.

As the situation deteriorates transportation between Kano and other cities had been partially paralysed, the correspondent said.

Shortage of fuel had also been biting hard in Sokoto in the past two weeks. Roadside dealers were having a field day by selling a gallon of petrol for between 1.50 naira to 2 naira.

Scores of motorists and motor-cycle owners sometimes abandoned their vehicles, and went to work in taxis as they could not afford the price of the fuel.

Many of them who had queued for hours at filling stations to fill their tanks were often told that at the last minute there was no fuel.

The secretary of the state-owned Rima Transport Corporation, Alhaji Mihammadu Datti Garba, said on Thursday that the situation would be restored to normal "within a few days".

He said that the shortage was as a result of technical problems at the Kaduna Refinery and assured the public and that rationing had been introduced in government ministries and parastatals.

CSO: 4700/1392

COMMENTARY ON STRUGGLE IN CHAD

Background of Struggle

AB101014 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The armed forces of the north, FAN, led by Hissene Habre finally took control of Ndjamea, capital of Chad on Monday, 18 months after Mr Habre was forced to retreat from Ndjamea with his men to the east of the country under pressure from government forces. His victory on Monday brings the Chadian crisis to yet another crucial state. Indeed there has been no peace in the country ever since it attained independence from France in 1960.

The Chadian conflict, like many internal conflicts in several African countries today is a legacy of colonialism which arbitrarily grouped together diverse peoples with completely different cultural and religious backgrounds. The French deliberately failed to integrate the diverse groups in Chad by pursuing different policies in the north and south of the country. So it is not surprising that shortly after independence the country was plunged into a civil war that has continued until today.

There was hope that the country may at last achieve peace in 1979 after the leaders of the various Chadian factions signed a fundamental charter for peace in Lagos, but in February of the same year, these hopes were dashed when new fighting broke out between the rival factions in the country. One result of this was the downfall of President Malloum, who was succeeded by Oukoumi Oueddei as the head of the fragile transitional government of national unity in which Mr Habre was named defense minister. This soon disintegrated and fighting broke out among Ndjamea's troops, turning into a bitter struggle for several months between government forces and Habre's forces.

With the support of the Libyan troops, the government forces succeeded in evicting Habre and his men from the capital. Following this, President Goukouni Oueddei invited Libyan troops to maintain stability in the country but it immediately aroused the condemnation of several countries in and out of Africa. Mounting international pressure eventually forced Goukouni to ask for the withdrawal of Libyan troops which were immediately replaced with OAU

peacekeeping forces. The security situation in the country rapidly deteriorated following the withdrawal of the Libyan troops as Habre's FAN forces immediately launched an attack from the Sudanese border.

As FAN advanced, taking over one town after another, there came a controversy over what the role of the OAU peacekeeping forces should be. President Goukouni expected the OAU peacekeeping force to fight alongside his own troops to stop the advance of Habre's forces. He wanted the OAU to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the Libyan troops. The OAU held a contrary view, insisting that the force was not to fight alongside any of the factions. It then set a deadline, 10 June, for President Goukouni to enter into negotiations with the other factions including (?Habre's faction, failing which the organization will be obliged to withdraw the peacekeeping force from the area. President Goukouni Oueddei rejected this proposition and refused to negotiate with Habre. The events of Monday have now made a complete nonsense of these views.

Goukouni Regime's Fall

AB101008 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The situation in Chad is the issue examined by the NIGERIAN TIDE and the NIGERIAN STANDARD.

The TIDE blames President Goukouni Oueddei for the fall of Ndjamen. According to it, the search for international aid had turned his people against him. The paper says that because of the unpopularity of Goukouni, his soldiers did not even resist the thrust into Ndjamen by Hissene Habre's forces. The TIDE, however, hopes that the victory of Habre will bring peace to Chad.

The STANDARD on its part feels concern about the OAU peacekeeping force in Cha. The paper believes that the OAU force went into Chad to waste time. On the recent proposal by President Shehu Shagari for the extension of stay by the Nigerian contingent, the STANDARD is of the opinion that events have overtaken the purpose and as such, the Nigerian troops should be recalled immediately.

Papers Criticize OAU

AB090938 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NATIONAL CONCORD and the NIGERIAN OBSERVE write on the fall of Chad to the armed forces of the north led by Hissene Habre. The CONCORD, reviewing the role of the OAU and its peacekeeping force in Chad, concludes that the continental organization is a toothless bulldog. While the paper finds it difficult to explain how Habre was able to capture Ndjamen despite the presence of OAU troops, it submits that the inaction amounts to a betrayal of the government and people of Chad.

The OBSERVER, on its part says it is not surprised by the fall of Ndjamena, except for the timing and speed of the operation. Reflecting on what has been happening in Chad, the paper blames provisional President Goukouni Oueddei for being complacent and underrating the firepower and ability of his opponents. However, the OBSERVER urges Hissein Habre to allow for negotiations because, according to it, nothing will be gained by a rigid stance of winner-take-all.

CSO: 4700/1384

WEAK ROLE PLAYED BY OAU IN CHAD NOTED

AB111053 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is no doubt that Hissein Habre's victory in Chad is due largely to the lukewarm attitude of the OAU force. It is apparent that the force had not been very effective. For instance, it was unable to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of the Libyan troops, which succeeded to a very great extent in maintaining stability in the country before their withdrawal.

Fighting had continued throughout Chad without the force being able to deal with the situation. This brings one to question the need for the force in the first place. There is no doubt that the Chadian Government thought that the force would play exactly the role played by the Libyan troops. This was probably the reason why President Goukouni asked the Libyan troops to withdraw despite the opposition of his then foreign minister, Ahmat Acyl. To some extent, Mr Goukouni was right in denouncing the force's lack of action as collaboration with the Armed Forces of the North [FAN].

The credibility of the OAU peacekeeping force is seriously in doubt. The unfortunate incident in Chad brings to two the number of occasions in which an African force has failed the government that requested for its aid. The role of the African troops in the UN peacekeeping force in the Congo crisis of 1960 is still very fresh in memory.

Even though the Goukouni government was recognized by the OAU, it was not given effective support by the organization. The OAU's insistence that Goukouni should reach an agreement with the other factions was belated and unrealistic. How can one expect the head of an internationally recognized government to go hands down to beg a rebel? Now if Goukouni had done this, he would then have been negotiating from a position of weakness. Again, one wonders why the OAU itself did not use its good offices to bring the warring factions together, instead of asking one faction to go unilaterally to persuade the other.

Nevertheless, one cannot completely exonerate the defeated government from blame. Goukouni was too intransigent and arrogant, refusing to give the issue any consideration and in so doing, he was completely unrealistic about the

military-cum-political situation in the country. Even now that the transitional government has collapsed and Habre temporarily is at the helm of affairs in that country, ardent observers of the Chadian situation will agree that the solution to the country's problems is not yet in sight.

One can reasonably forecast that the defeated factions too, will, as Habre and his men did before, head for the bush to begin another war. This leads one to the conclusion that the problem of Chad cannot be solved by military action but political negotiation. In this connection, the OAU has a duty in finding an urgent but lasting political solution to the problem in the interest of the Chadian people. The OAU should meanwhile, as a matter of priority, try to prevent external interference in the internal affairs of the country. The provisional government should be given adequate economic, political and military support to dissuade any faction from unilaterally taking up arms against the constituted authority. Arrangements should then be made to formulate a constitution to be followed by a general election. In doing this, the OAU must take great care not to repeat the mistakes of the past.

The organization must realize the nature of imperialist intrigue in the whole affairs and resist the influence of foreign powers. It must be noted that any realistic solution to the Chadian crisis must take adequate cognizance of the local and international dimensions.

CSO: 4700/1384

COMMENTARY ASSESSES OAU'S PERFORMANCE IN CHAD

AB139900 Lagos NAN in English 0847 GMT 13 Jun 82

[NAN commentary: "Assessing the OAU Peacekeeping Force in Chad" by Tony Nwanosike]

[Text] The fall of Ndjamena, capital of Chad to the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) led by Hissein Habre, early this week, brings once more into focus the role of the OAU in effectively maintaining peace and keeping the great power intervention out of African problems.

While many member-states of the organisation had participated under the UN peace-keeping operations in the Congo (1960-1964) and now in Lebanon, the Chad operation was in fact the first in which the OAU alone handled the logistics, military transport, medical supplies and financial burden of the operation. This fact in itself directed the attention of the rest of the world on the OAU's performance in restoring peace to Chad.

The objectives of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad will remain difficult to establish, but what is certain is that the decision in the Nairobi summit of July 1981 to dispatch a peace-keeping force to Chad arose out of the desire to solve African problems by Africans without undue interference from external forces.

An agreement signed between the OAU chairman, President Arap Moi of Kenya and the secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo, on behalf of the OAU and President Goukouni Oueddei for Chad at the end of the summit stated that the peace-keeping force would among other things help to restore peace in Chad. It was also expected to assist in the building and training of a national army and to assist in maintaining law and order.

Besides, the force was charged with preserving the territorial integrity of the country by being neutral and treating all matters in Chad as internal problems to be dealt with by the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT). The force was also to help in supervising presidential and parliamentary elections in Chad.

It was however evident from the onset that these objectives were unrealistic considering the resources available to the organisation as at July 1981.

Although an initial 6,800 men to be contributed by Benin Republic, Guinea, Togo, Senegal, Zaire and Nigeria was envisaged, the total of 3,000 troops provided by Nigeria, Zaire and Senegal were hardly enough to cover such a vast country.

The financial resources of the organisation were nothing to write home about. Most member states that promised financial contributions to the peace-keeping force did not fulfill their promises. In fact they were too financially weak to do so for most of them hardly paid their annual dues to the OAU budget.

For instance, the secretary-general, Mr Edem Kodjo, told the council of ministers meeting at Addis Ababa in February this year that only 10 members out of 50 had paid their annual membership dues for the current fiscal year and not all the 10 paid in full. He said that the total amount they paid was about two million pounds or 20 percent of the total budget of 10 million pounds approved for the 1981/82 fiscal year.

Apart from inadequate resources available to the peace-keeping force, its mandate to remain neutral between the warring factions was a major handicap. For how can a neutral force successfully maintain peace, order and tranquility in a country torn into pieces by two warring factions without first achieving a ceasefire? The force could only succeed in this arduous task by taking sides forcibly suppressing all the forces of anarchy and chaos.

Another problem was the prolonged delay in deploying the forces. Logistic problems coupled with severe financial difficulties, inadequate and ill-equipped manpower led to the discarding of the initial deployment plans. The later plan adopted was largely responsible for the military successes of the FAN troops of Habre who captured the towns of Abeche, Faya-Largeau and the urban strongholds in Borku-Ennedi-Tibesti regions with ease. By the end of march, Habre's forces were poised to seize Ndjamená from the north and east.

Although, the OAU peace-keeping forces participated in the training of the new integrated national army, it is hardly an achievement for each faction kept its own private army. On the whole, therefore, the peace mission was a failure.

Faced with this threat of failure and disenchantment with the inflexibility of Goukouni, the OAU at the Nairobi meeting of February 1982 decided to modify its role in Chad.

President Goukouni naturally felt betrayed by the OAU decisions, while Habre saw them as an appetiser that served to boost the morale of his forces.

With the capture of Ndjamená and the consequent withdrawal of the force, one can only but hope that peace would be returned to this war-torn country. Nevertheless, the failure of the OAU peace-keeping force in Chad no doubt spells a serious set back in the history of the organisation in its role as a contributor to peace on the continent.

CSO: 4700/1384

DIFFICULTIES OF BEGINNING STEEL INDUSTRY ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3382, 31 May 82 pp 1455-1458

[Excerpts of "recent" interview with Chief 'Tunji Arosanyin, chairman of the Delta Steel Plant at Orwian Aladja; date and place not given]

[Text]

Q: Chief Arosanyin, the establishment of your steel factory here is now a reality, and this means that you have moved from the stage of preparation to that of production. Could you indicate what level of production has been attained so far?

A: Well before the NEPA took away the light we were actively producing with two arc furnaces. There are four altogether. We started one before the commissioning. Then the other was the one the President switched on during the commissioning, and in the case of the third one we were just trying to reach the peak of the heat required when, without any notice or warning, NEPA switched off the light. So at the moment we are still operating below 40 per cent of our capacity.

Q: What percentage of full capacity does Delta Steel hope for in the first year?

A: Well, in the first year, everything being equal, we hope to achieve about 60 per cent of our full capacity, because as you know, this is a direct reduction plant and everything is very compact, in fact if we had good electricity supply there is no reason why we could not catch up and operate at full capacity in the first 12 months. But with the gradual production, because of NEPA (because even what they give to us when they are not on strike is not enough to cope with the four arc furnaces, if they did, the energy catchment would affect the whole country) until we have a sound electricity supply we are not hoping to produce more than 60 per cent.

Q: These problems of a shortfall in energy supply must have been foreseen. Does DSC have contingency plans for

gaining a greater power supply on its own?

A: Yes, the problems were foreseen. In fact before I took over as the chairman they had been talking of establishing captive power of our own, and when I took over as chairman we intensified our efforts.

At the moment we have actually commissioned a consultant, and met several times with the Ministry of Mines and Power over the possibility of establishing our own captive power, which will supply all our needs actually, and we will use NEPA as a sort of standby. Given the economic growth of Nigeria, with everybody needing electricity, definitely NEPA cannot cope with our demand. But we are working very fast now and I think within the next two or three months we shall be able to approach the President to ask him to kindly approve our decision.

Q: It appears to me that when you are confronted with problems of this nature it becomes obvious that this project is much more gigantic than many Nigerians realise and the skills needed to control it and to solve the problems are those of a person controlling a community rather than an industry. In this light do you believe you have enough access to the top to put your case in the right quarters?

A: No. That is the sad story of it. We are a parastatal quite all right — a limited liability company, and we have lines of communication through the Minister of Steel Development to the President, and we are attached to the civil service structure as well. I feel though, that we should be given more independence of action. When the Onosode Committee was set up,

I personally appeared before it to give my views on what I thought Delta Steel should be . . . Onosode report is out but I haven't been able to study it thoroughly, but a lot of what I have read does not satisfy me. However, I believe they are still working on aspects of the report . . . However, since I was appointed Chairman, I have had the opportunity to travel to West Germany, Austria, India and Britain. My observations on these trips have led me to the conclusion that we at DSC need a measure of autonomy that would enable us to present certain issues and cases concerning our operations directly to the President. The eyes of the whole world are on Nigeria now. We have started the production but the next issue at stake is whether we can make a success of it. To start is one thing, to commission another, actually to produce enough steel to satisfy the needs of Nigeria and Africa is another matter.

But as I said, I am still expecting to see the details of the Onosode report and I hope the government will see our point of view and give us greater independence.

Q: Now, apart from the constraints caused by the shortfall of energy supply, Delta Steel intends to maintain the maximum production possible this year. Now this means that in short, while there will be basic steel from the local source competing with imported steel in the local market. To what section of the Nigerian market will you aim the sale of your basic products?

A: To start with, the Government has just established three rolling mills, one at Oshogbo, one at Katsina, and one at Jos. Maybe 60 per cent of our product will go to these rolling mills. Katsina will be commissioned in about two months' time, Oshogbo will be commissioned later this year, and I think Jos, too, will be commissioned this year as well. We have a rolling mill here as well that is bigger than any of those three. What remains of our products after we supply them will be rolled out right here. The products from the rolling mills including our own will go directly to the private sector consumer but our billets will be supplied only to the rolling mills. We have received some inquiries from private consumers who want to buy billets.

Q: This now raises the question of evacuation of your product. My investigations reveal that it was planned that a large part of your product was meant to be evacuated by water to Port Harcourt and from there taken by rail inland to the rolling mills at Jos and Katsina. However, some officials of railways have suggested

that they are not yet ready to move steel from Port Harcourt. Are you aware of this?

A: I am not aware that they are not ready. I know that my Minister, that is the Minister of Steel Development, and the Minister of Transport, have met several times over this issue and I believe there is an arrangement to use the railways. However, on our side we believe that for Oshogbo, if they are going to be commissioned in a few months' time, we could use land transport, heavy trucks that can carry 20 to 30 tons at a time.

Our storage space is limited and we are producing every day. Another thing that has been discussed is the possibility of carrying the product to Lagos by sea, and place it on rail there for Jos and Oshogbo which is also on the railway line. We of the Board of Delta Steel are, however, considering the evacuation of the product by road to start with since we have not even begun to reach full capacity.

Q: Now such things as building rods, etc., will be produced by your rolling mill. Will the other rolling mills produce the same thing?

A: Yes, building rods, angles and T-joints, and so on. We are going to produce basically the same things. The locations were chosen for purposes of distribution by government. Jos will distribute to the north-eastern area of the country, Katsina will supply the north-western side, Oshogbo can take care of the west, while we will supply the east.

Q: Now there has been a very open controversy on the issue of the siting of Delta Phase II in the newspapers and elsewhere. Now what is Delta Phase II supposed to be?

A: Now as far as I understand it, Delta Phase II is supposed to produce flat sheets. Flat sheets are the ones used to build cars and ships, and so on. All the projected rolling mills that we have been mentioning can only produce rods and angles and T-joints. Flat sheets form the essence of the industrial revolution that we are seeking for, so Delta II is intended to produce this.

Q: Was Delta Phase II definitely supposed to be a part of this complex?

A: Well, since I became Chairman the question of Delta II has been coming up and I have made some good studies of the issue myself. I discovered that Delta II was to be a part of Delta Steel Company. In fact it went as far as the Ministerial

Council, I mean Obasanjo's council (i.e. the Supreme Military Council; *interviewer's note*), and they nearly took a decision to have it. However, I have discovered that what they said was that since they were about to hand over to the civilian government it would not be necessary to award the contract, but the arrangements had been completed for Delta II to be established here.

Q: Well, what has caused the controversy in recent times? Is there any firm commitment to remove it from here by the present government?

A: As far as I know there is no firm commitment made by this present administration to either establish it here or to remove it from here. But there has been some political juggling all around, what with the Governor of Bendel State appealing that it should not be removed, and the Omo N'oba of Benin making the same appeal when we visited him, and from many directions complaints have been coming up as if the government intends to remove it. As I said, I am not aware of a firm commitment to either establish it or remove it, however, as the Chairman of Delta Steel the little experience that I have gathered in these few months and my observations throughout the countries I have visited, I think that to establish a flat sheet mill, which we term Delta II, requires a very high level of technological experience. In Nigeria today you can only find this kind of expertise at Delta Steel because we happen to be the only company that has this kind of expertise in abundance. Most, if not all, of our senior staff have been thoroughly trained in Austria, Germany and India, and they have acquired working skills. My personal opinion is that if we wish to establish a flat sheet mill now we would gain more in establishing it here than in a virgin area. I am not saying that we cannot place it in a virgin area, but whatever happens I am convinced that a small unit at least should be established side by side with this plant. So that we can draw from the experience of the existing plant. But you see we mentioned politics. Maybe people are thinking of the Federal character of industrial policy, saying we have to disperse industry and so on, and I agree because as a politician I believe that we must distribute the national cake, but as the Chairman of Delta Steel I have been exposed to the issues involved by the grace of the President and I feel that the only viable place *now* to establish such a plant is here, because there is so much to draw on.

Q: Do you believe that establishing the flat steel products plant here would enable

that kind of technology to be spread to other parts of the country by Nigerians who would gain their basic knowledge here.

A: My feeling is this . . . now the head of the Onitsha school, the Federal School of Metallurgy, is a former member of our staff, the project Director of Oshogbo rolling mill was a manager here. I think already the other plants are drawing technology from here. I think by establishing the Phase II here we will gain the technology more quickly. When we start it and it is going on well, we can now take people from here to start others elsewhere, and then although we will still need the white people at least we will have them working on an equal footing side by side with our own people. But if we just go to a virgin area we will be more dependent on foreigners again, while many of our own people here whom we could call upon, will be too far away to be effective in helping to establish it. So that is what I feel about the issue. If it is established here now we can train more people to establish new ones more quickly. Nigeria is very large and I do not see why we should not eventually have two or three other flat sheet plants.

Q: Well, before we wind up, Chief Arosanyin, I hope you won't mind telling me a little of your personal background. I know you are from Kwara State.

A: I don't mind at all. I am from a town called Egbe in the former Kabba Province of Kwara State. I am a practicing lawyer. I have my chambers in Ilorin with other colleagues. I am the General Secretary of the NPN, Kwara State, and one of the assistant national legal advisers of the party. I am also Chairman of the Kwara Football Association which makes me a member of the NFA. I am a Christian, married with four children.

Q: What do you think you have gained most from serving as the Chairman of Delta Steel?

A: I think what I have gained most is the opportunity given to me to interact with so many people of different languages and backgrounds. People of different lines and professions. I think this has been a tremendous gain for me because I have made so many friends. One of the things that I cherish most in life is to make new friends and mix with new people. Apart from that I have taken a special interest in this project. My assignment is as a part-time chairman, but as soon as I took over I saw that I would not be able to do it as a part-time job where one would just sit down somewhere and come to board meetings and go away. I feel the job needs my personal supervision.

NIGERIA

POLITICAL VIOLENCE, DEATH REPORTED IN ILORIN

AB101234 Lagos NAN in English 1140 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Ilorin, 10 May (NAN)--A man died while two others were seriously wounded when supporters of two factions of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] clashed in Ilorin yesterday.

The clash occurred in front of the Nigerian Arm School of Education, Baboko area, during a political procession to welcome the Kwara chairman of the party, Senator Olusola Saraki, to the town.

A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) said that policemen had to use baton and tear-gas to disperse supporters, who burnt down a Volkswagen Beetle car and damaged other cars.

Dr. Saraki, the minister of steel development; Malam Mamman Ali Makele, the speaker of the State Assembly; Alhaji Shehuusman; Senator Isa Obaro; and Malam Aliu Gani and many other top members of the party were held up for about one hour in the traffic during the porcession.

Officials of the Ilorin University Teaching Hospital later identified the deceased party supporter as Salman Obnalowu, Okoto area, Ilorin.

The two others wounded were still lying unconscious when NAN visited the hospital.

Addressing a rally later, Senator Saraki denied ever promising anybody the party's nomination for the state gubernational race in 1983. He called for solidarity among the members to ensure the success of the party in future elections in the state.

Senator Saraki described the new economic measures as sacrifices we have to make so that ourselves in our old age and our children in their prime generation will reap the fruits of the measures.

Other NPN leaders with him at the rally were the State Deputy Governor Chief Jimoh Shittu, the deputy chairman of the part in the state, Alhaji Haliru Dantoro, Alhaji Ado Ibrahim and the chairman of the National Cereal Research, Mr Akinmade Abolarin.

CSO: 4700/1392

MUSLIM COMMUNITY VIEWS POPE'S, ARCHBISHOP'S VISITS

London ARABIA in English No 9, May 82 p 22

[Article by Adamu Adamu: "A Muslim View of the Pope's Visit"]

[Text]

It was not by accident that Dr Donald Coggan, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, considered a visit to Nigeria imperative before his retirement. Accident or not, it is about to be repeated, as the noisy Anglican community in Nigeria prepares to receive his successor, Dr Robert Runcie. Coming, as it will, barely weeks after the widely-reported state visit by Pope John Paul II, the Muslims of Nigeria view the visit with some concern.

Their anxiety will be better understood when it is recalled that about a year-and-a-half ago one of the leading newspapers in the country, with the help of a document prepared by the Islamic Foundation, Leicester, exposed a plot prepared and directed by the World Lutheran Federation and the Anglican churches in Nigeria against the Fulani Muslims. The exposure embarrassed the missionary establishment and their "pocket" state Christian network across the country.

Opinion in Nigeria today is that this spate of visits is a cover for their desperate attempts to gain some credibility and further entrench themselves by spreading their network in the face of the increasing awareness by Muslims of their role and responsibility. All through the history of Nigeria, Muslims have resented the manner in which Christian values are being imposed and institutionalised: first by the colonialists, and later – up to the present – by native Muslims or Christians educated in the western tradition. Of late, the resentment is being given practical expression.

With the biggest Muslim population on the African continent – 56 million and one of the biggest in the world – Nigeria is a Muslim country by any standard. With the greatest number of pilgrims performing Hajj annually it is not surprising that it has been drawing the

attention of Christendom, especially since it is considered the most important country in Africa.

When the Pope went to Turkey all observers knew that outside pressure was at work. Is similar pressure at work in Lagos? Muslim Nigerians cannot forget the massive propaganda on behalf of Biafra launched by the Vatican and the false reports prepared by Caritas, which did much to damage Nigeria during the civil war by portraying the issue as that of a genocidal jihad against "unbelieving" Catholics.

This was why the announcement of the invitation to the Pope was received with a mixture of disbelief, shock and anguish by Nigerian Muslims. The ulema, however, started drawing parallels to remind Muslims that the Holy Prophet himself on a number of occasions had received Christian deputations. The Nigerian President, they argue, is a leader of various groups: and is inviting the Pope in his capacity as "leader" of Nigerian Christians.

In the end, no one was impressed by their argument, because the traditional religious leadership is becoming increasingly suspect in the eyes of the people – most especially the young, who painfully recall how a delegation from Iran was refused permission to visit Kano and Zaria to participate in the celebrations by students to mark the third anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The visit has worsened the already deteriorating situation in which the government finds itself. After the disturbances in Kano in December 1980 speculation was rife that the revolt was arranged and encouraged by the enemies of Islam.

In retrospect, the response of Muslim leaders to the Pope's request for a meeting with

them showed that they all understood what such a meeting would have meant. Honouring the request would have signified acceptance of the Pope's leadership by the ulema in the sense of his having the authority to lay down the principles, as he himself implied, that would achieve reconciliation between Islam and Christianity. If the meeting had been held it would have promoted Christianity to a position of equality (or even superiority) – something that centuries of missionary activity had failed to achieve. It would also have destroyed whatever remaining credibility the ulema have in the eyes of the people.

The pontiff did not make matters easier when he launched his polemic condemning certain practices; and this, more than anything else, betrayed his intentions. He singled out polygamy for special mention; and expatiated on other higher values in a manner designed to prove that Christianity had a monopoly of all that is good. This was the main reason why the Pope's request was rejected by all Islamic organisations and the ulema, including Sheikh Abubakar Mahmoud Gumi, who had earlier defended the invitation to the Pope.

Various groups – including the little known Islamic Study Group – protested against both the visit and his proposal to meet Muslim leaders. The Study Group even sponsored the printing and distribution of pamphlets throughout the country. Commenting on the situation, Alhaji Lawal Abubakar, one of the most famous Islamic preachers in the country, condemned the invitation of the Pope, and rejected out of hand any possibility of meeting the pontiff. He, however, allowed: "I have nothing to tell the Pope except the liberating message of Islam. If he is ready to listen we shall all meet him."

CSO: 4700/1352

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

FEBRUARY OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Lagos, 7 May (NAN)--Crude oil production for February dropped by 20.05 percent to a total of 38,951,286 barrels while exports stood at 26,512,697 barrels, according to a report by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The report released in Lagos today said that these figures represent an average production rate of 1.39 million barrels of crude oil per day with exports at 950,000 barrels per day. It noted that on comparative basis, a decline of about 20.5 percent in production and about 34.9 percent in export over the figure recorded during the proceeding month was observed. The NNPC explained that the sharp decline in production and export in February was caused by the continued lull in the world's oil market and the disruption of shell's production in the western zone which was due to the rupture of a major crude oil delivery pipeline which took more than two weeks to repair. A total of 4,187,973 barrels of crude oil was supplied to the country's three local refineries during the month. The posted prices for the Nigerian crude oil were naira 26.12 per barrels for the high quality grade of crude oil and N24.03 per barrel for the medium grade. The NNPC said that the corresponding official selling prices were N23.61 per barrel and N21.77 per barrel respectively. Those prices, it said, remained constant throughout February. [Text] [AB071627 Lagos NAN in English 1530 GMT 7 May 82]

NLC REJECTS WAGE REDUCTION--The Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, has warned that any attempt to cut or in any way tamper with salaries and fringe benefits of all categories of workers will be strongly resisted. Those who ruined the Nigerian economy, it said, must be made to pay fully for it. In a statement issued last night after a meeting of its central working committee, the congress blamed the present economic situation on a number of issues, including lack of prudent management of the resources of the nation and illegal transfer of huge foreign exchange. Others are inflated contracts, large-scale smuggling and disproportionate salaries, allowances and fringe benefits of assemblymen and political appointees. The congress, however, declared its support for some of the measures already announced by the government. Some of these are the closure of private jetties, ban on the importation of non-essential goods, reduction in basic traveling allowance and the number of Hadj pilgrims. The NLC called on the government to pace the construction of Abuja for a period of between 10 and 20 years, and to devise an effective tax collection system. It also called for the payment of economic rent for houses and utilities by legislators. The congress criticized the increase in the price of petrol, and directed all workers not to accept the unilateral increases in transport fares. [Text] [AB121155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 May 82]

LEADER EXPLAINS GNPP WITHDRAWAL--The national leader of the Great Nigeria People's Party [GNPP] has said that his intention for initially spearheading the move for the formation of the Progressive Parties Alliance [PPA] was to offer constructive criticism to the federal government, especially at the National Assembly. Speaking in a radio interview in Kaduna, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim said that the decision by the GNPP to pull out of the Progressive People's Party [PPP] was his and those of the few members of the National Executive Committee of the party. The GNPP leader said however that until the decision was ratified by a convention of the party, the continued attendance of the two GNPP governors at PPA meetings will be valid. On the crisis in the party, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim remarked that any leader without a dictatorial tendency will not succeed. [Text] [AB140809 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 May 82]

MAKELE ASKS U.S. PARTICIPATION--The minister for steel development, Malam Mama Ali Makele, says the federal government's economic measures are not meant to scare away foreign investors from the country. The measures are temporary and will be relaxed when the economic situation improves. Malam Makele was speaking on Friday when the U.S. ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Thomas Pickering, paid him a courtesy call. He said so far only British, Japanese, Italian and German firms have shown interest in Nigeria's steel development and called for increased American participation in the nation's steel project. Replying, Mr Pickering commended Nigeria for being a reliable supplier of fuel to the United States. [Excerpt] [AB171737 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 May 82]

NPN OFFICIAL ON RENOMINATION--Lagos, 10 May (NAN)--The NPN [National Party of Nigeria] today denied that President Shehu Shagari had formally applied to the party for renomination as its presidential candidate for the 1983 elections. In a statement, the general secretary of the party, Alhaji Suleman Takuma, said that although the renomination of the president was "constitutionally desirable", the president had not personally made any request to the party for renomination. Alhaji Suleman was reacting to a front page story yesterday in a national weekly, credited to the national publicity secretary of the party. He said that when the time arrived and the president "makes his request known, his case along with others would be duly considered." He said that the party had implicit confidence in the integrity, ability and competence of the president, "whose second term of office the party would very much like to support, given his proud record of performance." The publicity secretary of the party, Mr Simon Shango, was reported to have said that the president had formally applied to the party for renomination. [Text] [AB102130 Lagos NAN in English 1815 GMT 10 May 82]

NEW POLITICAL PARTY REGISTERED--LAGOS, May 25--A new political grouping, the Nigerian Advance Party (NAP), was registered here Monday by the Federal Electoral Commission. Headed by Lagos lawyer Tunji Braithwaite, the NAP brings to six the number of officially-recognised parties in Nigeria. The next legislative elections are scheduled for mid-1983. Under the constitution, parties seeking registration have to show evidence of national support and present a countrywide programme, and have a multi-tribal bureau. Those regulations aim

to stem the resurgence of tribally based parties. The other five legal parties are president Shehu Shagari's National Party of Nigeria (NPN), the Opposition Unity Party (UPN) under Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the Opposition Nigeria People's Party (NPP) of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the opposition Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) of Waziri Ibrahim, which is in the process of splitting up, and Aminu Kano's opposition People's Redemption Party (PRP), also facing internal splits. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2900, 25 May 82 p 13]

FRENCH CRITICIZED ON TRIBALISM--The Ambassador to France, Mr. Oga Okwoche, has expressed dissatisfaction with the constant reference in the French press to Nigerians and parts of Nigeria in terms of tribal groupings and religious affiliations. The Ambassador who was addressing members of the Euro-African Press Association in Paris, said that such phrases as "The Muslim Northerners" and "The Christian Southerners" continued to occur in the French mass media as if there were no native Christians in the northern parts of Nigeria, or vice versa or as if these were the only words by which Nigerians could be described. Mr. Okwoche pointed out that the fact that Nigeria comprised many ethnic groupings or that Nigerians practised different religious beliefs was neither unique nor could it even be counted as a fault against them. He declared: "We in Nigeria are proud of our successes to date in our attempt to forge a strong and united country from our multi-ethnic background, just as we are equally proud of the spirit of religious tolerance and religious co-existence which obtains in Nigeria today." [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3382, 31 May 82 p 1480]

NIGERIAN UNIFIL TROOPS--New York, 11 Jun (NAN)--The military attache with Nigeria's permanent mission at the United Nations, Col Olayinka Sule, said yesterday that the Nigerian battalion with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had not suffered any loss both in men and material since the current Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon began about one week ago. Colonel Sule told the New York correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that he was always in contact with the battalion and there had been no report of any casualties. The military attache, however, added that all had not been well with the Nigerian battalion there, as well as other contingents of the UNIFIL since the Israeli invasion, because almost all supply routes for food and other logistics were disrupted. Colonel Sule said that arrangements had been concluded between UNIFIL authorities and Israeli commanders in parts of southern Lebanon to allow regular supply of food and logistics to the UNIFIL troops. It is expected that normal supplies will resume today. The current mandate of the UNIFIL troops in Lebanon expires next week. [By Lawrence Ukwu] [Text] [AB111145 Lagos NAN in English 1132 GMT 11 Jun 82]

CHAD SITUATION CALLED 'DISASTER'--The secretary general of the People's Redemption Party, Mr Samuel Okokwu, has said the recent developments in Chad which led to the removal of former President Koukouni Oueddei constitutes a disaster in Africa. Mr Okokwu, who was addressing newsmen at Murtala Muhammad airport, Lagos, remarked that the Chadian situation had further exposed the weaknesses of the OAU and reestablished French imperialist influence in Chad. [Text] [AB140741 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Jun 82]

'PUNCH' CONDEMNS ISRAELI INCURSION--THE PUNCH, writing under the caption "Israel Should Quit Lebanon," condemns the Israeli military incursion into Lebanon and feels that the Begin administration is aiming at annihilating both the Palestinians and the idea of their having an independent state. The paper points out that instead of military clashes, the bane of the problem, which is the recognition of a Palestinian state, should be examined. THE PUNCH is of the opinion that since the Camp David accord has failed to yield the desired results, Israel, Egypt and America, which are parties to the accord, should consider other avenues to bring about a lasting peace in the Middle East. [Excerpt] [AB150950 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1384

IMPROVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS NOTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Rwanda will improve its ability to carry out development projects with the aid of experts recruited internationally. To help pay for their services, a credit of \$5 million has been approved by the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's affiliate for concessionary lending.

The main coordinating agency for development in Rwanda is the Ministry of Planning. Its Programmes Directorate will be supported by a study fund, financed by the IDA credit, to pay for preinvestment and engineering studies. The fund will finance about 545 staff-months of expert assistance. In addition, a project economist will be hired to help manage the fund. A documentation centre will also be established in the ministry.

Other directorates of the Ministry of Planning are assisted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and bilateral agencies of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. The strengthening of the Programmes Directorate will contribute to a more balanced staffing and better coordination among the technical ministries. The UNDP will contribute \$1 million in technical assistance to the IDA-supported project.

A financial analyst will be provided to the National Bureau for the Study of Projects. Among its duties, this bureau prepares documentation (technical, economic and financial) necessary for submitting projects for outside financing. Two-week training seminars on project preparation and implementation will be held for Rwandan officials.

The IDA credit to the Rwandese Republic is for a term of 50 years including 10 years of grace. It is interest-free but carries a service charge of 3/4 of 1% a year to help cover IDA administrative costs.

CSO: 4700/1349

BRIEFS

1982-83 BUDGET--Dakar, 13 Jun (AFP)--Senegal's budget for 1982 to 1983 has been fixed for revenue and expenditure at 230.2 billion CFA francs compared with 211.4 billion CFA francs in 1981, the presentation report to the National Assembly states. This budget increase (9 percent) however falls short of Senegal's rate of inflation which is 12 percent. The new budget reflects the slight resumption of economic activities following last year's good harvest (879,000 tons of peanuts, 41,000 tons of cotton and 73,000 tons of millet and sorghum). According to the report, the added value of agriculture for the year 1982 to 1983 is estimated at 118 billion CFA francs compared to 67.8 billion in 1981. The [word indistinct] deficit will be up to 103 billion CFA francs compared to 136 billion CFA francs in 1981 and that of the balance of payment at 23 billion CFA francs compared to 54 billion CFA francs in 1981. The recurrent budget is estimated at 151.3 billion CFA francs totally secured by ordinary revenue, without calling for new taxes. The capital budget represents 23 billion CFA francs to which is added 37 billion CFA francs of available external loans and special treasury accounts (67 billion CFA francs). Expenditure provided for the debts service is 41 billion CFA francs and the foreign loans needed to finance investments come to 116 billion CFA francs. [Text] [AB140836 Paris AFP in French 1530 GMT 13 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1077

MOVES TO COUNTER WHITE EXODUS REPORTED

Johannesburg AFRICA AFP in English 25 May 82 pp 22-23

[Article by Herve Guilbaud]

[Text] BEITBRIDGE, Zimbabwe-South Africa border, May 23--The South African Government, already facing up to bush war in northern Namibia, is trying to stem a white exodus along the border with Botswana and Zimbabwe in order to block infiltration by guerrillas of the banned African National Congress (ANC) in this sector.

Premier Pieter Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan have in the past few months issued warnings to local inhabitants about growing ANC guerrilla operations mounted from neighbouring countries.

In March Gen. Malan announced a restructuring of military service, which is compulsory only for the country's 4.5 million whites. One clear change was to extend the mobilisation of reservists.

The number of attacks committed or claimed by the ANC has increased considerably since 1980, with targets including railways, power plants and police stations. There were 50 incidents last year.

Sixteen presumed terrorists were arrested as they tried to enter South Africa last year. Police said 15 of them came from the small kingdom of Swaziland, which affords a preferred passageway for commandos coming from Mozambique.

Common border

The situation is generally held to be much calmer along the some 1,600 kms (993 miles) of common border with Botswana and Zimbabwe, but any acceleration and generalisation of the current rural exodus could lead to the opening of a "second front".

From Zeerust to Beitbridge, along the Limpopo river, the natural frontier between South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe, the opinion of the farmers is the same: the government in Pretoria should do more to maintain a white presence in the outposts of the republic.

There was a general complaint about the lack of roads and railways and about the delays in bringing electricity to this part of the countryside--the 'platteland' (flat land) as the Afrikaans-speaking farmers call it.

In the Marico corridor from Zeerust to the Botswana frontier, the farmers were worried about an imposed integration of their lands in the independent black homeland of Bophuthatswana on the eastern and western flanks of their holdings.

For Charles van der Heever, a stockraiser and grower of maize, wheat and sunflowers, Pretoria is letting doubts persist over what it intends doing with this region. He said white farmers were less and less persuaded of the merits of the homelands system, which appeared hardly credible economically if not politically.

The lands already ceded to Bophuthatswana are in most cases in a deplorable state, due to a lack of competent management, and some farmers are still waiting for financial compensation, Mr. Van Der Heever said.

It is all serving to strengthen locally the position of the hardline Afrikaner rightwing, in particular that of the new Conservative Party formed in March, whose deputy leader Ferdie Hartzenberg is the constituency's MP.

A little further north, farmers complain above all about the purchase at high prices of tens of thousands of hectares by the leisured classes of Pretoria and Johannesburg, who turn them into reserves for hunting impala antelopes and warthogs.

Local landholders cannot compete financially with these "remote control farmers" when land comes up for sale.

Hannes Els, who runs a herd of 850 head of cattle along the Limpopo, was also critical of the high wages paid to black farm labour by the new owners. On his 7,500 hectares (18,532 acres), valued at some 250-300 rand (the same in dollars) each, Mr. Els pays 40 rand a month to his workers, in addition to free lodging and rations. But the "cheque book farmers", he said indignantly, were paying up to three times as much.

A further complaint he voiced was that the newly acquired farmsteads were left in the care of black sharecroppers. If ANC guerrillas got over the border, they would be able to move with impunity from one "black farm" to another towards the country's urban and industrial zones.

More departures

All along the border with Botswana the phenomenon of white departures is speeding up, according to everyone I met, although Botswana is viewed by one and all as the most moderate of the black 'frontline' states involved in southern African developments (the others are Zimbabwe, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania).

Schools are closing one after the other because there are no pupils.

Most of the farmsteads are linked by citizen band radio to neighbouring police stations, and the farmers are armed. The youngest among them do regular shooting practice and patrol the border. The army supplies automatic rifles on request.

The frontier is as often as not marked only by a small cattle pen here and there and is easily crossed, especially in the winter months from June to September when the Limpopo is fordable dryshod at many points.

Only in the north along some 200 kms (125 miles) of frontier between South Africa and Zimbabwe do security measures look more effective. There is a double fence four metres (13 feet) high topped with barbed wire running from east to west on the south African side. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1372

COMMENTARY ON CONTROVERSIAL COMPULSORY FINGERPRINTING LEGISLATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 May 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

MANY blacks must have been rocked by the statement in a morning newspaper about the taking of fingerprints which reads: "No one apart from the narrow circumstances provided for by the Criminal Procedures Act should be compelled to have his fingerprints taken. It would be an invasion of privacy."

This was a quote by Professor S A Strauss of the Department of Law at the University of South Africa, reacting to a new Bill which provides for all South Africans to have their fingerprints and palm prints taken for future documents.

To say this country is notorious for its double standards is an understatement. The truth appears to be that there's one law for blacks and another set of laws for whites. Or at least some laws become applicable only when the civil liberties of whites are infringed.

The article describes the new Bill as not only an invasion of one's privacy but being incompatible with the tenets of Western democracy. It goes on almost blithely in this vein, completely forgetting or ignoring the fact that we blacks have had our fingerprints taken for years with not so much as a whimper from any lawyer.

We have had our privacy seriously invaded every time we went to the pass office after losing a reference book, applying for a new one, or even changing a job.

It is somewhat late in the day, I guess, for us to complain about our privacy. The professor incidentally averred that fingerprints should be destroyed as soon as one is found not guilty of a charge, or if his conviction is later set aside, or if he is acquitted at the end of a preparatory examination, or if it is decided not to prosecute the person.

Section 37 of the Criminal Procedures Act gives a policeman the right to take fingerprints from any person arrested on any charge and a court may also order that a person's fingerprints be taken.

Blacks have been so subjected to the massive invasion of their privacy that they have come to accept this as par for the course. It is only when these things are about to be visited on whites that the anomalies are raised.

We know we have felt particularly insulted when we are forced to give our prints to petty officials all over the place for many years. But we

had accepted this — as we are unfortunately wont to suffer most such insults in silence.

Finger-printing is not even the least of our problems. We have to endure the humiliation of being stopped in the streets by any rookie and asked for these passes. The law has gone one better because you can be stopped, your wife can be stopped and sometimes even your mother gets stopped — and sometimes arrested — for a pass book. That is what we really call invasion of privacy.

But now that the truth has leaked out we can be excused if we feel particularly bitter that this is only raised when whites are about to go through the whole humiliating experience.

We are astounded to learn from Prof Strauss that it is now questionable whether the new Bill is in keeping with the tenets of Western democracy. Surely he and all whites who are informed should have been aware that blacks have had their fingerprints taken almost at the drop of a hat for years.

CSO: 4700/1372

SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTIONS RAISED OVER MOZAMBIQUE DEFECTOR

MB150601 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jun 82 p 1

[By Emielia Jaroschek and Chris Freimond]

[Text] Torture and murder allegations levelled against defected Mozambique Security Chief Mr Jorge Costa will have to be weighed against his intelligence value to South Africa before a decision is made on whether he can stay in the country.

Intelligence sources told the RAND DAILY MAIL at the weekend that the protests flowing in from members of the Portuguese community in South Africa would have to be viewed in the light of results of lengthy debriefings with Mr Costa.

Mr Costa, who as national director of security for Mozambique, was third in charge in the Ministry of Security and who had direct dealings with President Samora Machel, worked with the country's most guarded secrets.

He said in a press interview last week that his work involved intelligence, espionage and counter-espionage and related directly to neighbouring countries such as South Africa.

Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee told the RAND DAILY MAIL that protest could be expected when a communist official defected to a Western country.

"When in the past, politically involved people from communist countries sought political asylum in Western countries such as England or America they experienced similar campaigns of protest.

"Mr Costa occupied a position which invited enemies and these protests come as no surprise to me," General Coetzee said.

But the opposition spokesman on internal affairs, Mr Tiaan Van Der Merwe, said yesterday that if the allegations of torture and other "uncivilised" practices against Mr Costa proved to be true he should not be given asylum in South Africa.

Mr Van Der Merwe yesterday called for a thorough investigation of Mr Costa's background.

The allegations were "very disturbing" and if they proved true he was not the type of person wanted in South Africa, he said.

Mr Costa could not be contacted this weekend. Police said he was still "recuperating."

CSO: 4700/1390

SOUTH AFRICA

TWO RECENT DETAINEES CHARGED WITH TREASON

MB141101 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Two recently released South African political detainees have been charged with high treason. (Barbara Hogan) and (Cedric Mason) were charged this morning. Another former detainee, (Allan Fine), has been charged with taking part in what is described as terroristic activities.

(Hogan) and (Mason) had originally been charged with (Fine) and South African Allied Workers' Union officials (Thomas Iligweta), (Sam Kitkine) and (Seswe Njekelana), Nigel Rench reports.

[Begin recording] (Hogan) and (Mason) will have separate trials in the Supreme Court, while (Fine) is to appear in the magistrate's court. (Hogan) and (Mason) are charged with high treason, or alternatively participating in terroristic activities. The first count charges them with conspiring with the banned African National Congress and furthering its aims, while the second count charges them with ANC membership.

(Allan Fine's) charge sheet says he participated in terroristic activities by conspiring with the exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions and so with the ANC. (Fine's) case has been postponed until 21 June. No date has been set for (Hogan's) or (Mason's) Supreme Court appearance. (Thomas Iligweta), (Sam Kitkine) and (Seswe Njekelana) will appear in court on the 28th of this month. No charges have yet been formulated against them. All six will remain in custody. This is Nigel Rench in Johannesburg for Capital Radio News. [End recording]

CSO: 4700/1390

CARS OF THOSE ATTENDING DETAINEES' BENEFIT VANDALIZED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 May 82 p 1

[Article by Liz McGregor]

[Text]

THE tyres of up to 200 cars were slashed outside a detainees' benefit concert at Wits, bricks were hurled through the windows of a detainee's former home and the windscreen of a car outside the home of another detainee was shattered in a wave of Rightwing thug-gery at the weekend.

The tyre attacks followed another attempt to sabotage the concert last Thursday when Wits campus and the Crown Mines area were flooded with pamphlets announcing the concert had been cancelled.

A second fake pamphlet said the concert would take place a week later at a different venue.

After the concert on Friday night, stunned concert-goers left the Great Hall to find that cars parked alongside the hall, in Yale Road and in a parking lot across the road from Wits all had at least one tyre slashed.

Concert organiser Mr Adrian Tighe said about 200 cars were involved.

Three bricks were hurled through the win-

dows of two bedrooms in the former Grafton Road, Yeoville, home of detainee Mr Auret van Heerden just before midnight on Friday. Later that night a threatening note was written on a message pad pinned to the front door.

This is the third time this year the house has been attacked. A pot plant was thrown through the window of one of the bedrooms at 3am several weeks ago and at the beginning of March this year bricks were thrown through a bedroom window.

At 11.50pm on Friday a stone was hurled through the window of a car belonging to a former Nusas projects officer, Ms Lisa Seftel.

Ms Seftel's car was parked outside the Hunter Street, Yeoville, home of Ms Barbara Hogan, who has been held under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act since September last year and is now awaiting trial on charges under the Terrorism Act.

This is the second attack on Ms Hogan's home — a brick was hurled through a window of her home in November last year.

Police could not be contacted last night for comment.

CSO: 4700/1372

BRIEFS

MUSLIM REPORT FUELS OUTCRY--CAPE TOWN--The Vice-State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, yesterday joined another member of the President's Council in condemning Mrs Ada Claassen, wife of Springbok rugby chief, Professor Johan Claassen, for derogatory remarks made about Muslims. Mr Lofty Adams, a former member of the coloured Labour Party, and who now heads the Congress of the People (Cope), made a scorching attack on Mrs Claassen after a Sunday newspaper reported her as voicing her despair if Muslims were to be allowed to join whites in power sharing structures. She labelled Muslims as being "on the road of darkness". Mr Adams referred to Mrs Claassen as "another of those vicious little germs that crawl into the body". "I want to say to her that as a Muslim I have a duty before God to pray for her." After Mr Adams' speech, Mr Schlebusch announced that if the report was correct in its reference to Muslims, he wanted to express the strongest objection to Mrs Claassen's remark. "It is unfortunate that any Afrikaner can make remarks like that, if in fact they were made by Mrs Claassen," said Mr Schlebusch. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 May 82 p 1]

ANGLICAN PRIEST DETAINED--An Anglican priest has appeared in the Kimberley Magistrate's Court on charges under the Internal Security Act. (Ivor Shapiro) was arrested at the beginning of May after police searched the premises of the publication SEEK, the Anglican Church's newspaper for South Africa. He is the editor of the publication. His case has been postponed until the 26th of next month and bail of R1,000 has been extended. [Text] [MB141051 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82]

CSO: 4700/1390

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE EXPENDITURE CUTS

AB090821 Paris AFP in English 0736 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 9 Jun (AFP)—The Government of Tanzania is believed to be preparing for a major cut in expenditure involving increased austerity aimed at minimising a continuing drain on the east African state's foreign currency reserves.

Budget estimates, expected to be submitted to Parliament on Thursday of next week, will reflect a massive slashing of government expenditure for the 1982-83 financial year, informed sources said.

Proposed expenditure for recurrent and development programmes is expected not to exceed 18,960 million Tanzanian shillings (\$1,890 million), which would represent a reduction of 240 million shillings (\$24 million) from the year ending this month.

Financial analysts saw the expected moves as an indication of Tanzania's declining economic situation, marked by a further fall in foreign exchange earnings.

Over the last 2 years, the Tanzanian economy has experienced unprecedented problems, largely due to poor agricultural performance caused by bad weather, and also to higher foreign exchange spending on imported fuel and increasingly expensive industrial products.

The expected budget, which would still be in deficit, would therefore imply that the government impose strict austerity measures to curb expenditure, in an attempt to reduce negative impact on the national treasury.

Addressing members of the Parliamentary Finance and Economic Affairs Committee here on Tuesday, Finance Minister Amir Jamal said emphasis would be placed during the 1982/83 financial year on rehabilitation of the national economy. This would involve postponement of some important projects until the economic situation had sufficiently improved.

Minister Jamal indicated that the aim would be to spend more on "de-bottlenecking" and on increasing capacity utilization in all spheres of the economy.

Also briefing the committee, Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs Kighoma Malima said postponed projects would include a proposed brewery and malting plant.

He said the criteria used in suspending some of the projects included lack of firm commitment on founding and the projects requirements of imported raw materials after their completion. Professor Malima explained that launching such projects would be like building museums.

One project in particular which the government has apparently reluctantly shelved is a French-financed power alcohol plant due to have been built later this year. Between 10 and 15 percent of vehicles. This would have saved the country an estimated 300 million shillings (\$30 million) annually in foreign exchange.

CSO: 4700/1360

BRIEFS

OMANI AIR LINK--DAR-ES-SALAAM, May 24--Tanzania and Oman have signed an air service agreement which will enable Tanzania's national airline - Air Tanzania - to fly to the Gulf state. Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, who signed the agreement on behalf of his government, said on his return here yesterday that Gulf Air has yet to decide on the start of its operations to Tanzania but Air Tanzania already maintains a weekly service to Muscat. Mr. Salim said he was hopeful that the air link would serve to help promote trade and understanding between Tanzania and the Gulf states. He said that during his visit to Oman and Bahrain he discovered that the people of the two Gulf states were anxious to promote trade co-operation with Tanzania. Such Tanzanian products as coffee, fruits, livestock and timber could secure a healthy market there, he said. [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2900, 25 May 82 p 16]

CCM, BULGARIAN PARTY RELATIONS--The Revolutionary Party [CCM] and the Bulgarian Communist Party will begin next month to draw up a schedule of implementation of the agreement concerning relations between the two parties. The leader of the CCM delegation which returned from Bulgaria during the night of 2 June, Ali Mzee, who is a member of the CCM central committee, told reporters yesterday in the city of Dar es Salaam that a party delegation from Bulgaria is expected to arrive in the country next month. He stated that the agreement which will draw up the schedule of implementation was signed in October last year when a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party visited Tanzania. Mzee also said that the Bulgarian Communist Party School has agreed to add 10 more places for leadership studies for leaders of the CCM and to provide places for higher studies. He stated that under the existing agreement, this school is providing 10 places for leadership studies every year for a period of 9 years. Others in the delegation which made a 1 week visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party were the CCM secretary for Mahenge District, H.A. Msuya, and the assistant administrative secretary at CCM headquarters, J. Chiligati. [Excerpts] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 4 Jun 82 p 4]

CSO: 4749/34

SOLDIERS TO GET POLITICAL AWARENESS TRAINING

Kampala MKOMBOZI in English No 2, 4 May 82 p 3

[Article by Akutta Too]

[Text]

**POLITICAL EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT IN U.N.L.A.**
THE Government has decided
to make the army product-
ive and more politically cons-
cious of their role in society.
This decision has been highly
appreciated by both the
U.N.L.A and the entire nation.

This is completely contrary to
the army of the past which was
both idle and without any politi-
cal awareness. The results of
which have proved very disast-
rous.

To have a section of comp-
tent people idle, does not only
deprive the Government of her
human resources, but also amo-
unts to total exploitation of the
civilian population who will have
to provide for the idle group.

In Uganda, like in any other
third world countries, the rate of
poverty is high because of low
production capacity. Develop-
ment in these countries can never
be realised unless the natural
resources and the manpower are
fully utilised.

The primary role of the army
is protection of the country again-
st external aggression. But for the
army to offer effective protection,

it must have the motive as well as the commitment to do so. Thus, the need to politicise the army.

This avails the army with political background and the situation under which it operates.

Imperialists have helped stage coups and pro unpopular Governments in third world.

They have been successful because they used the local military leaders. These leaders betrayed their countries because they lacked political awareness, lacked the spirit of nationalism and patriotism.

In Uganda today, some soldiers have been misled by dissatisfied politicians because they did not know what is expected of them as protectors.

This is now the situation we in the army want to discourage by making our army politically knowledgeable of their roles and duty.

To this end, the political edu-

cation department headed by Lt-Col. Nyero (M.P.) has been formed within the U.N.L.A.

On the other hand, the forming of a technical education department will ensure production in agriculture manufacturing industry, engineering, construction as well as other skills in arts and crafts, promotion of culture, games and sports.

Meanwhile, a sub Political Department Protocol and foreign affairs could be established to learn the defence of other countries as well as their foreign policies.

Against this background, the army so built will be difficult to corrupt, unbiased and the people's own army.

Then and only then will Uganda have successfully laid the foundation of a future proper productive and politically conscious army.

OFFICIALS URGED NOT TO EVADE REPORTERS

Kampala MKOMBOZI in English No 2, 4 May 82 p 6

[Article in the column "'MKOMBOZI' Comment": "Relationship Between Pressmen and Public Executives"]

[Text]

AMONG the important and yet sensitive roles of the press is to decide when to play its role as a watch-dog of the general public.

This is generally determined by the amount of pressure from the general public, usually in cases of major scandals.

In playing this vital role, the press is sometimes misunderstood by those executives heading public bodies, organisations, corporations, institutions, town councils, banks, and so on.

Such authorities or executives very often forget that they do not own those public bodies as private properties but they are mere custodians of the public interests.

Therefore, members of the general public in whose interests those public bodies are run are entitled as a matter of right to express their view on those public bodies. The views may be pleasant bitter, perturbing, searching or even nerve-breaking.

For instance, if members of the general public are not

happy about the services rendered to them by any public body—bank, institution, town council, corporation, etc., they have the right to voice their criticisms or suggestions, and if they do not receive any redress from the authorities concerned the alternative is to turn to their watch-dog the press.

It is then when the press investigative reporter calls on the "boss" who may be pleased to talk to a pressman or who may fume or be excited or desperately elusive.

Some executives are very sensitive to the press especially those who are not sure of their ground.

Others, realising that if they refuse to talk to the press they merely deprive themselves of the opportunity of voicing their side of the story, do answer all questions put to them calmly and very often convincingly.

Those who fume or refuse to talk to the press forget that whether or not they talk to the

press, the press story will come out all the same, minus their side of it. Some of the elusive bosses instead of answering the questions themselves they will refer the reporter to someone else who is on "*safari*" or abroad.

The reporter very rightly will say "when mr. so and so was asked . . . he declined to answer". This does not do any good to the elusive "boss".

In extremely few instances the reporters have been threatened, particularly by those who forget the fact that they are mere custodians of the public bodies under their charge.

Never assume that the pressman is purposely trying to work against you. He gains nothing by doing that, merely he is carrying out his professional role in the society as a public's watch-dog.

Giving elusive answers merely lays the executive open to suspicions that he is trying to

hide something, which does him no credit.

A reporter who distorts facts of an **executive** or an inside source with a view to cause sensation or to draw biased conclusions is usually found out by his editor. Such a reporter is seriously reprimanded by his editor and if he persists he is thrown out of his job without any compunctions.

The press firstly gets serious frequent complaints against public body, then the editor weighs them before he decides to carry out investigations. He is careful to be fair to all those concerned, the public and the executives. Investigations in any scandal are carried out thoroughly and carefully.

In conclusion, we say that the majority of Uganda's executives treat pressmen as respectable professional people. Next time you are approached by a reporter remember our message in this comment.

TEXTILES BOARD SAID SPEARHEADING INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

Kampala MKOMBOZI in English No 2, 4 May 82 pp 13, 20

[Article by Patrick M. Kisuule]

[Text]

THE National Textiles Board is spearheading our industrial recovery. This is due to its sound management by a dedicated and hard working top team and factory workers.

This big complex consisting of eleven specified companies is producing a wide variety of fabrics of durable plain, coloured, attractively printed, "kitenge", "khanga", towels, bed spreads, sheeting materials, poplin and lately jean and polyster.

This diversified complex of companies utilises our locally produced cotton as its main source of raw materials. It is now the biggest single industrial employer, with its 13,600 workers, in Uganda.

National Textiles Board's story of success is narrated by our investigative Reporter, Patrick M. Kisuule who interviewed members of the top team.

There are eleven specified companies under the National Textiles Board, namely, Uganda Spinning Mill, which does spinning of yarn. Nyanza Textile Industries Ltd.; Pamba Textile Ltd.;

Uganda Rayon Textiles Manufacturers Ltd.; and African Textiles Mill Ltd.

Under the NTB are two garment manufacturing factories which are:— United Garments Industries Ltd.; and Uganda Garment (1973) Ltd.

One gunny bags and Hessian Cloth Factory is situated in Tororo and one marketing concern of National Textiles Board known as Lebel (EA) Ltd. One other company makes furniture and does some Marketing of Textiles and Uganda Manufactures Ltd.

The textile sector under the National Textiles Board provides employment for about 13,600 persons. Nytil being the largest single employer and accounts for about 5,000 employees.

The total out-put in terms of bales were for the years 1971—84,800 bales, 1979—33,110 bales and 1980—41,000 bales. This decline in bales was due to the decline in cotton production during Amin's reign of terror, when farmers were neglected.

Uganda Textiles Boards Mills, produce a variety of fabrics of attractive designs, for example, Uganda Rayon Manufactures Ltd., specialises in fancy fabrics as kitenge and khanga, Pamba produces towels, bed spreads in addition to dye material. Nytil produces a variety of products which include nice prints, sheeting materials, poplin and lately it has embarked on the production of gins and polyster.

Cotton is the main raw material, used

by the mills and is obtained locally.

According to S. M. Walugembe, Research and Planning Development Manager of NTB, said, "There are signs that production of cotton will rise tremendously because of the Government's increased price payable to the farmers".

Walugembe noted that, "measures taken by the Government to collect the crop from the farmer has lessened the farmer's burden".

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, officials, production of cotton in 1970/71 was 414,000 bales and declined thereafter. According to the same Ministry, production of cotton is expected to go up to 150,000 bales for the year 1981/82 and more and more increase of cotton is expected in following years.

Another ray of good was highlighted by the official of National Textile Board, who said that, "at the moment there is enough cotton for their mills and this is likely to be the case in future".

"Inputs such as chemicals and dyestuff are imported from countries such as Britain and Germany. The Government has done a lot to assist the mills to get the necessary foreign exchange for these inputs", said the official.

Accordingly, an official from the Managing Director's Office was optimistic when he told "Mkombozi" reporter: "more and more funds will be set aside for the inputs so that the mills continue production without stop".

However, the factories are not running at full capacity. This is because of the neglect which characterised the factories, during the last regime.

The reason given by the NTB official as to why the factories were not running at full capacity are, "the last regime did not buy spare parts to repair the machines.

"Many of the machines in the factories are not operating because of that same reason" lamented Walusimbi.

"Fortunately", noted Walusimbi who is the Research Planning and Development Manager of NTB that "there is tremendous improvement in some of the mills, and this is due to the financial assistance from IDA".

According to him, "Nytil, Pamba, Uganda Rayon and other mills have done some rehabilitation and this has helped

to improve production".

Reports from the mills indicate that cotton consumption by all the factories has been as follows:

1977 ...	45,160 bales
1978 ...	21,200 bales
1979 ...	14,717 bales
1980 ...	39,200 bales

According to the National Textiles Board's reports, some of their factories are making profits, these are: — UGIL, Nytil, Lebel (EA) Ltd.)

The Jute Factory in Tororo, the Uganda Blanket and Uganda Rayon are breaking even.

However, the Uganda Spinning Mill at Lira is making losses because at the time it was made a specified company of National Textile Board, it was still a project. While was only operating by getting grants from the Treasury.

At the time of the hand-over to the National Textiles Board, the grants were stopped. Consequently the mill lacks working capital and it has accumulated many debts some of which were inherited when it was a project.

Another problem which the industry is facing according to an official of NTB, "is lack of adequate foreign exchange for the purchase of new machinery to to replace the obsolete ones, and also for purchase of chemical dyestuff".

"Lack of trained manpower in some technical areas plus labour turn-over", is another puzzling problem to the NTB according to the Planning Development Manager.

The National Textiles Board does not export its finished products. The Development Manager said, "the main objective of the Board is to clothe our own people first and later we can think of exporting the remaining products".

In pre-Amin era Uganda had become a big exporter of textiles, particularly to her neighbours.

He added that "there is not enough material for our people and therefore, we cannot export".

Consequently, future plans of the NTB are to rehabilitate the mills so that production goes up to about 70 million L./metres as against the 19,865,000 which was produced in 1979.

According to the figure from the boards records production in 1971 was

50,877,000 L/metre.

However, according to the Managing Director's Office, "after rehabilitation, NTB shall embark on expansion".

Acting General Manager, Mr. F. Atim Otile said, "feasibility studies for the rehabilitation of the mills have been done and funds for African Textiles Mill have been secured from Abu Dhabi and BADEA". He noted that, "rehabilitation of the mills will soon be started after the preliminary work has been completed".

"As regards Nytil, Pamba, Uganda Rayon Textile Manufacturers and United Garments Ltd. we expect to get funds from the Japanese Government" said the Acting Managing Director.

Perhaps this explains why Mr. Akena Adoko the Managing Director has taken a trip to Japan.

The Office of the Managing Director also disclosed that "agreements have been reached, for the M/s. Star Industrial Centre Ltd. of India to come and assist the country in rehabilitating some of our mills".

Finally, the Spinning Mill at Lira seems to be the most pressing problem of the NTB.

Lack of spare parts which USSR cannot supply without foreign exchange causes much worry to the NTB.

The Planning and Development Manager was asked why the mill does not get assistance from the IDA funds to purchase spares from the USSR?

He replied: "because spares are to be bought from USSR which is not a member of IDA".

In view of the NTB difficulties, "Mkombozi" suggests that, it is necessary for the Government to arrange for special funds for the Lira Spinning Mill".

However, the National Textiles Board is committed to rehabilitate all its mills and clothe its nationals and thereafter embark on export of some fabrics so as to save the much needed foreign exchange.

ZAIRIANS TO LEAVE CHAD NOW THAT OAU FORCES FREED

AB121127 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0800 GMT 12 Jun 82

[AZAP commentary: "Chad: Peace for Tomorrow?"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Jun (AZAP)--Zaire has decided to withdraw within a very short time its troops stationed in Chad since November 1981 within the framework of the Pan-African Peacekeeping Force [FIA].

Zaire's decision follows that of Senegal, and it is probable that Nigeria, the third member country of the FIA, will adopt the same attitude.

By deciding to send a peacekeeping force to Chad--the first of its kind for the settling of a conflict in an African country--the OAU wanted to prove that, through solidarity, Africans can solve their own problems on the continent.

But the OAU's decision to send contingents to Chad arose from suggestions aimed at finding a political solution to the Chadian problem leading to a true national reconciliation. The two OAU minisummits on Chad in Nairobi and Kinshasa have affirmed the conditions for restoring peace to this country.

The leader of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad--then in power in Ndjamena--systematically rejected the OAU proposals for finding a political solution to the conflict. Misfortune was with him: the military solution which he wholeheartedly supported against the wishes of everybody--whereas he had no force capable of withstanding the irresistible drive of the FAN--turned against him. He was swept out like a straw, at the same time losing his power and the right to suggest conditions. Today, he is a lone man, in search of asylum.

The change in the situation in Ndjamena has practically freed the pan-African organization of its commitments in Chad as far as the FIA is concerned as the ruling power in Ndjamena has changed hands. The decision of the countries forming the FIA to withdraw their contingents from Chad is no demonstration of antipathy against the new authority in Ndjamena. It is not simply a matter of leaving Hissein Habre free to find internal solutions to the problems facing his country.

It is comforting to note that in his first public statement after his military victory, the new strong man in Ndjamena emphasized that he would never give up in his efforts to see to it Chadians regain their identity and find Chadian solutions to their problems, adding that these efforts could be made within the framework of the OAU.

As a member of the OAU, Chad must benefit from the help of this organization for its reconstruction and the elimination of all the bitterness and hatred accumulated during the war. Precisely after taking into account the realities of the moment, our country has decided to withdraw its troops from Chad. Everybody knows that in spite of its own economic difficulties, Zaire has never at any moment hesitated to respond to Africa's call to put part of the best elements of its army at the disposition of the Chadian people. It is not exactly a rest cure. It is the opposite; but having experienced similar outbursts of misfortune at a particular time of its history, Zaire has once again learned to rescue those who have also fallen into distress.

CSO: 4719/1075

CAMPAIGN TO PUBLICIZE MANDELA FATE PRAISED

AB111105 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0820 GMT 11 Jun 82

[AZAP commentary: "Do Everything Not To Forget Nelson Mandela"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Jun (AZAP)—The PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) is getting ready to join this month the news media of the black continent to undertake a campaign aimed at drawing public attention to the fate of Nelson Mandela, the former ANC chairman who was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Pretoria regime on 12 June 1964. This will be the first major political demonstration by which PANA will affirm its personality.

PANA will provide information equipment to the national agencies of Africa, and will play a particularly active role in this campaign which is aimed at reminding the world of the unfortunate and inhuman fate which the racist South African regime is forcing one of the first great South African black nationalist fighters to suffer.

The initiative of the African press to draw public attention to the black South African nationalists is very laudable. In fact, preoccupied with the difficult Namibian independence issue after the liberation of the Portuguese and British colonies in Southern Africa, the Africans can be tempted by the devil to push to the background the ANC's fight for the liberation of the black man. Certainly, Africa, which is confronted with the multiple problems of development, cannot be asked to do everything at the same time. However, history will not forgive us if we leave Nelson Mandela and the other nationalists to their sad fate, whatever our reasons.

In fact, despite international protests, Mandela and three of his ANC fellow prisoners, among whom is Walter Sisulu, the former secretary general of the ANC, have been suffering severe prison terms under the contemptible and shameful South African regime.

First of all imprisoned in the infamous Robben Island prison off Cape Town, Mandela and his unfortunate friends have this year been transferred to the Pol Smoor prison in Cape Province.

This measure, which some people believed was a relaxation of the conditions of imprisonment of the four nationalists, was in reality nothing but a mere

administrative procedure. Nothing has changed in their prison conditions. With a regime that despises human life--especially that of black--the African press is right to mobilize African and world opinion in order to discourage all physical attacks on prisoners.

The campaign in favor of Nelson Mandela and the ANC nationalist fighters must be in the interest of the first leader and, it goes without saying, the leaders of SWAPO who are political prisoners in Pretoria. Public opinion should particularly remember Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, the founding father of SWAPO, who has also been sentenced to life imprisonment since 1968. The whole world must do everything possible so that all these people--victims of the shameful policies of South Africa--are not forgotten. The intensification of initiatives like the one undertaken by the PANA is very worthwhile. Such initiatives will surely speed up the liberation of the black man in this part of the continent.

CSO: 4719/1075

RENUNCIATION OF PETRODOLLARS FOLLOWS RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3382, 31 May 82 p 1477

[Text] Zaire's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel has prompted a flurry of reactions in African, Arab and Western capitals. (For comment see *West Africa* May 24.) Contrary to some reports, the Zairois Embassy will be in Tel Aviv and not Jerusalem. Israel's Embassy in Kinshasa has been officially opened by the Director General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Mr. David Kimche.

For the record, the following countries have announced a complete suspension of diplomatic relations with Zaire because of the move; Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Libya, Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Iraq and Morocco have resolved to persuade President Mobutu to change his mind. Tunisia has recalled its Ambassador to Kinshasa "as a first stage"; so has Algeria.

Following a suggestion in the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv* that Ivory Coast, Kenya, Gabon, Ghana and Togo would be among those to follow Zaire's example, Abidjan and Libreville have issued statements denying any such plans. Senegal, Cameroon and Mali have also said they will not follow Zaire's lead.

More than 100 members of the Nigerian National Assembly have backed a proposal before the House to recognise Israel. Great

Nigeria People's Party member E. C. Ebo called on President Shagari to "do all within his power to persuade other member countries of the OAU to recognise Israel as soon as possible".

Washington has welcomed the move. A United States' State Department communiqué said of the siting of the Embassy in Jerusalem (which later proved untrue) "this is a bilateral affair concerning only Zaire and Israel".

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) has said it will suspend all activities in Zaire because of the decision. The Khartoum-based bank said the move was a grave breach of Afro-Arab solidarity.

The OPEC Fund for development, which is due to meet next month in Libreville will discuss whether to continue loans to Zaire.

Zaire joins three other African countries which have diplomatic relations with Israel; South Africa, Malawi and Egypt.

President Mobutu has denounced Arab "interference in a Sovereign State's policy" and the "vile threat of petro-dollars curiously aimed at a Black State". In an interview on Brussels Radio the President said Zaire was not ready to submit to the "yoke of an Arab neo-slavery system". He de-

scribed Afro-Arab solidarity as a booby trap, and denounced Arab leaders as "slave taking caravanners with riding crops and turbans".

Most African States broke relations with Israel in 1973 under pressure from Arab States seeking a return of Israeli-occupied Arab territory. Part of that territory was the Sinai Peninsular, which was returned to Egypt recently.

Because of the return of the Sinai, the Kinshasa statement said, there was "no problem" about renewing diplomatic ties with the Jewish State.

In Jerusalem, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesperson welcomed the decision and called on other African countries to "renew ties of friendship and co-operation to our mutual benefit."

Israel has close economic ties with many African States, sending them agricultural experts and training Africans in Israel in various fields. It is estimated that about 4,000 Israeli experts already work in Black Africa, some 300 of whom are in Zaire. Israeli Foreign Ministry officials operate unofficially through friendly Embassies in a number of African States, including Gabon, Ghana and Ivory Coast. Zaire in particular is known to have maintained close economic links with Israel despite the diplomatic break.

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

ZAIRIAN FORGERS IN FRANCE--VERSAILLES, April 22--French police have smashed a multi-million dollar forgery ring run by Zairean political refugees under which people drew social benefits under up to a dozen different names and may have falsely inflated unemployment figures by some quarter of a million people. Official sources said Wednesday that a total of nearly three million dollars' worth of benefits had been illegally drawn in France with the false identity papers. With ramifications into Belgium, the network had drawn a total of some 20 million dollars' benefits. The Zairean refugees, as well as French citizens, passed themselves off as British, Chadian, Central African, Namibian and Congolese nationals and drew benefits worth between 5,000 and 18,000 dollars a month each in different towns throughout France. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2891, 23 Apr 82 p 24]

CSO: 4700/1353

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

CONTACT GROUP DELEGATION--Lusaka, 9 Jun (AFP)--Representatives of the Western Contact Group on Namibia--United States, Britain, Canada, France and FRG--had talks on Monday with Zambian authorities in the Zambian capital. After the talks, the Canadian delegate, Eric Bergbush, said following the 30 April meeting between Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha, the contact group believes that this "is the right moment" for the settlement of "essential problems" concerning Namibia. After its Zambian visit, the contact group delegation will go to Angola and Tanzania. [Text] [AB091007 Paris AFP in French 0918 GMT 9 Jun 82]

CSO: 4719/1050

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